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BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1964

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. BAPTIST)

COUNCILLOR J. F. BALDING (*Chairman*)

ALDERMAN E. KNIGHT (*Vice-Chairman*)

ALDERMAN J. G. WELLING

COUNCILLOR J. W. DOWNS

COUNCILLOR R. C. FOULSER

COUNCILLOR MISS N. K. LAWFORD

COUNCILLOR R. W. McKENZIE

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. MURRELL

COUNCILLOR A. RENNIE

BASINGSTOKE BOROUGH DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Members of the Basingstoke Borough Health Committee and

MISS N. K. LAWFORD, C.C.

MRS. M. MURRELL, C.C.

MRS. C. A. CHANDLER

MISS S. KINGDON

MRS. E. A. LEE

MRS. E. RICHARDSON

M. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.B., B.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

T. E. ROBERTS, M.B.(Lond), M.R.C.S., D.(OBST).R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health to Basingstoke Rural District Council and Assistant County Medical Officer, Hampshire County Council)

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. H. DAVID M.A.P.H.I.

(also Petroleum and Shops Acts Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. M. BORLASE, M.A.P.H.I.

A. R. HONESS, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff

MISS E A. TATLOW (Senior Clerk)

MISS M. A. ANNETTE

MISS A. S. UTTING

Rodent Operative

P. FAULKNER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
LONDON ROAD,
BASINGSTOKE.

TEL. NO. BASINGSTOKE 600

November, 1965

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Basingstoke.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Basingstoke for the year 1964.

Vital Statistics

The impact of town development began to show results and the increase in population of 2,060 over the previous year, not only exceeded the increase of the previous year by 720, but brought the Borough's population for the first time in its history to over 30,000. This figure, which is supplied by the Office of the Registrar General is for mid-year (June 30th). Using comparable methods, coupled with a greater knowledge of local conditions, the Public Health Department undertook its second annual estimate of population for the end of year and it was estimated that on 31st December, 1964. the population had risen to 31,850.

The natural increase of births over deaths accounted for only 392 of the total, which demonstrates again that the immigration due to Town Development is proceeding at a steady rate.

Although the greater part of our population increase must come from immigration, it should still be remembered that future planning will have to take into account services needed to cater for the natural increase. The pattern this may follow in the town could be illustrated in the South Ham area. This part of the town, being the first to be completed, naturally has the greatest number of births and the future trend could be forecast by observing the total number of annual births here over the next few years. The annual average natural increase in the Borough is now over 10% and this figure could well advance when we note that the number of first births account for less than 33% of the total. If this trend continues, the era of the thousand births per annum in Basingstoke should arrive in 1967.

The present maternity services amply demonstrate how fortunate it is for those who have their confinements in this area. The Hospital Plan proposes to provide enough beds for 70% of all confinements by 1975, but even in 1964, 80% of all deliveries in the Borough occurred in hospital and of these 98% were first births and 93% were 5th and greater births. One can but hope that this advanced state of the aspirations of the Hospital Plan in this area will continue and that in the new proposals for our future hospital this very desirable situation will remain. Whether all future deliveries in hospital is necessary, or desirable is open to considerable debate. I cannot see any reason why second, third and fourth deliveries cannot be at home provided the first confinement was normal—the health of the mother is satisfactory, and the social and home circumstances are adequate. However, there are those who maintain that all mothers should be given the choice.

I note that only 19% of all the hospital confinements took place in a "Consultant Unit" and the remainder were under G.P./Midwife management. In the future Hospital Plan for this area it is hoped that if the latter team wishes to carry on as it has done in the past, it will be given every encouragement to do so.

Social and Environmental Circumstances

One of the ways that the desires of a community to help others lead a fuller life, bears fruit in the implementation of a large scheme for town development. The fulfilment of such a programme needs the most careful thought in the manner in which the various densities are to be achieved.

The latest sad monument of attempting to get a quart into a pint pot, with all the future unhappiness and depression that could arise from it, raises its ugly head on one side of the Reading Road, soon to spread itself like some concrete octopus to the other side. In order to allow this development to proceed, the local building byelaws which had stood as a satisfactory standard, were repealed. One should be thankful Housing Acts do not suffer a similar fate, otherwise this compression could well lead us to a return to the old "back to back" development. It is only the absence of household smoke—a forward piece of planning that deserves both our gratitude and praise—and the presence of the internal combustion engine on this estate which assures me that I am not back in time witnessing the birth of the Industrial Revolution.

I feel that many family houses with three bedrooms harbour too many of the combined living-dining room which can never be a success in a home where both homework and television compete instantaneously for the family's attention. Their interests and duties are frequently opposed and to attempt harmony inside one room will be fraught with many failures.

One places one's hope, however foolishly, in the old saying that the darkest hour is that before the dawn. If this be so then one can but hope that tomorrow's dawn, bringing with it completion, will illuminate the result in a far more favourable light than one sees it in today's dark hour.

The year saw the first attachment of Local Health Authority Staff to the practices of General Practitioners. This as far as one can foresee in the future will be the pattern for tomorrow's health services. The attachments can only do good, ensuring that both Doctor and Nurse are working together for the benefit of the patient. In the past both the Health Visitor, District Nurse and Midwife have been too isolated from the General Practitioner.

The social and some medical needs of the elderly people are still well cared for by the Old People's Welfare Committee. The Visiting Sub-Committees which are primarily responsible for bringing to light and assisting in cases of hardship continue to expand, but the need for visiting always exceeds the number of voluntary workers available. The Chiropody service is also overloaded, but it is hoped that the opening of a new Clinic at Kempshott and the planning of new ones for South Ham will improve the situation.

Once again it is my pleasant duty to thank all the General Practitioners in the town for their help during the past year, to the members of the Health Committee for their enthusiasm and to all the Staff of my Department for their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

T. E. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	5,180
Population—Registrar General's Estimate, Mid-1964 . . .	30,360
Number of inhabited houses, etc. (according to Rate Books as at 1st April, 1965)	10,105
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1965)	£1,520,098
Product of a Penny Rate (Estimated 1965/1966)	£7.025

VITAL STATISTICS

			1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Live Births			755	678	621	585	541
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population			24.86	23.95	23.41	22.49	22.0
Still Births—Legitimate			10	13	10	5	9
Illegitimate			0	0	1	1	0
Total			10	13	11	6	9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000							
Live and Still Births			13.0	18.8	18.9	10.1	18.1
Total Live and Still Births			765	691	632	591	550
Infants Deaths			10	9	13	10	9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000							
Live Births—							
Legitimate			13.2	13.2	19.3	17.0	17.4
Illegitimate			1.3	Nil	1.6	Nil	Nil
Total			14.5	13.2	20.9	17.0	16.6
Neonatal (First Four Weeks)							
Mortality Rate per 1,000							
Live Births			7.9	13.2	17.7	11.9	7.3
Early neonatal (Deaths under 1 week) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			7.9	11.9	12.8	11.9	7.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 Live and Still Births			20.9	28.0	30.1	21.9	23.6
Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births			3.7	4.2	5.4	4.6	4.6
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)			Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			Nil	1.4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comparability Factors — Births			0.85	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.92
Deaths			1.28	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.18
			Male Female Total	1963	1962	1961	1960
Births							
Live Births—Legitimate	373	354	727	649	621	558	516
Illegitimate	16	12	28	29	34	27	25
Birth Rate per 1,000 total population (corrected)			21.1	21.5	20.8	20.1	20.2
Average for England and Wales			18.4	18.2	20.8	17.4	17.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Born at the Shrubbery Maternity Home	461
Born at Home	143
Born at Royal Hampshire County Hospital	140
Born elsewhere outside the Borough	7

POSITION OF BIRTHS IN THE FAMILY

1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th & Over	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
124	119	146	141	66	59	15	28	19	24
243		287		125		53		43	

PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUAL BIRTHS OCCURRED

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & Over
Shrubbery M.H.	182	167	57	25	30
Home	1	70	50	19	3
R.H.C.H.	56	49	16	9	10
Outside Borough	4	1	2	0	0

AREA ALLOCATION OF BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH - POLLING WARDS

Eastrop	Chapel	Norden	Westfield	Fairfields	South Ham
53	55	73	161	170	239

AVERAGE AGE OF MOTHERS AT EACH CONFINEMENT

Up to 20 yrs.	69	29 — 30	71
21 — 22 yrs.	81	31 — 32	57
23 — 24 yrs.	148	33 — 35	45
25 — 26 yrs.	130	36 — 40	36
27 — 28 yrs.	106	41 and over	8

Deaths

	Male	Female	Total	1963	1962	1961	1960
From all causes	148	115	263	249	268	215	241
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)		11.0	10.9	12.4	15.1	10.00	
Average for England and Wales		11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5	
No. of Borough Residents died within Borough				Male 72	Female 49	Total 121	
No. of Borough Residents died within a radius of 10 miles of the Borough Boundaries				78	64	142	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Code No.	Disease	Male	Female	Total	1963	1962	1961	1960
1	Tuberculosis—respiratory	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
3	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2	1	—	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm—stomach	3	1	4	3	5	6	4
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	9	3	12	8	12	11	15
12	„ „ breast	—	6	6	6	4	5	5
13	„ „ uterus	—	2	2	2	4	—	4
14	„ „ others and lymphatic	15	17	32	22	18	27	22
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
16	Diabetes	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	17	33	35	31	23	33
18	Coronary disease—angina	36	14	50	40	54	47	41
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7	9	6	5	9
20	Other heart diseases	14	12	26	35	40	24	30
21	Other circulatory diseases	7	4	11	7	12	13	12
22	Influenza	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
23	Pneumonia	6	5	11	10	19	13	8
24	Bronchitis	2	4	6	11	12	6	10
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1	6	2	2	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1	5	3	1	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2	4	4	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	1	3	6	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	10	23	20	24	17	17
33	Motor vehicle accidents	9	3	12	4	2	3	4
34	All other accidents	2	4	6	2	7	4	5
35	Suicide	2	3	5	3	2	—	2
36	Homicide and operations of War	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

AGE DISTRIBUTION

<i>Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	8	2	10
1—4	3	—	3
5—14	—	1	1
15—24	8	1	9
25—34	3	4	7
35—44	8	3	11
45—54	14	8	22
55—64	25	12	37
65—74	36	33	69
75 and over	43	51	94
Totals	148	115	263

Average age of all Deaths . . . 66.4 (69.54*)

Average age of Male Deaths . . . 58.7 (68.25*)

Average age of Female Deaths . . . 75.7 (70.89*)

* The figures in brackets refer to 1963

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS — Deaths associated with:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>			<i>Average Age at Death</i>		<i>Age Range</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Stomach	3	1	4	68	66	59 — 76
Lung and Bronchus	9	3	12	63	78	41 — 84
Breast	—	6	6	—	61	45 — 78
Uterus	—	2	2	—	68	66 — 71
Others	15	17	32	68	65	33 — 90

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN INFANTS

<i>Cause</i>	<i>24 hours</i>	<i>Within 1 week</i>	<i>1—4 weeks</i>	<i>1 Month — 1 year</i>
Anoxia	1	—	—	—
Prematurity	3	1	—	—
Circulatory Failure	—	—	—	1
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart	—	1	—	—
Others	—	—	—	1

EPIDEMIOLOGY

(1) General Health

(a) Record of new claims to sickness benefit received at Basingstoke National Insurance Office:

Month	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
January . . .	886	950	1140	923	676
February . . .	697	1571	672	1023	672
March . . .	827*	1113*	621	717	656*
April . . .	725	576	548*	461	495
May . . .	507	537	447	434*	464
June . . .	639*	436*	415	572	313
July . . .	437	477	348*	417	472
August . . .	410	400*	362	352*	380*
September . . .	670*	513	417	419	432
October . . .	669	652	456*	474*	493
November . . .	755	689*	586	446	585*
December . . .	691*	720	609	632	466

* Five-week periods reduced to four weeks for comparison

(b) Attendance at Schools in the Borough expressed as percentages:

Term	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Spring . . .	90.9	89.0	91.6	90.3	88.1
Summer . . .	92.4	90.8	93.0	92.4	92.4
Autumn . . .	92.7	92.4	92.2	93.0	92.5

(2) Infectious Diseases

(a) Notifications received during the year were:

Erysipelas . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Measles . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tuberculosis—Respiratory . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Scarlet Fever . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Whooping Cough . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156

(b) **Tuberculosis:** The following table indicates the incidence of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year:

Age	M.	F.	Total	1963	1962	1961	1960
Under 5 . . .	—	—	—	9	4	6	8
5-20 . . .	1	1	2				
21-40 . . .	3	1	4				
41-60 . . .	3	3	6				
61+ . . .	1	—	1				

The Mass X-Ray Mobile Unit now have regular sessions at Hackwood Road (opposite Hackwood Road Hospital) on the following days:—

1st Tuesday in each month . . .	4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
3rd Tuesday in each month . . .	12 noon - 1.45 p.m.
4th Wednesday in January, April, July, October }	2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	5.30 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.

Significant cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis detected by the Mass X-Ray:

	1964		1963	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary . . .	11	5	9*	2*
Non-Pulmonary . . .	15	17	30*	17*

Active Incidence Per Thousand
 1964 - 3.83 1963 - 2.00*

* Figures for 1963 are drawn from the total number of people X-rayed—many of whom were non-Borough residents.

(3) Vaccinations and Inoculations

(a) **B.C.G.:** During the year, children in certain age groups in Secondary Schools were offered B.C.G. after being tested to see whether they required it.

204 children were approached, and finally 154 were given B.C.G. The difference between the two figures is accounted for by parental refusal and the absence of the child at the reading or the testing.

(b) Smallpox

Age	Primary	Booster
Under 1 year . . .	79 (62)	Nil (Nil)
1 year . . .	355 (88)	Nil (Nil)
2-4 years . . .	25 (5)	10 (7)
5-14 years . . .	4 (3)	28 (23)
Over 15 years . . .	29 (14)	83 (74)

Figures in brackets refer to 1963

(c) **Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.** Up to the end of 1964 71.6% of children born during 1963 had completed the primary course of immunisation against Diphtheria. With only a very few exceptions, this is combined with Whooping Cough and Tetanus. The boosting dose which is given at 2 years is also a "triple" type but the booster at 5 and 10 years includes only Tetanus in addition to Diphtheria.

Type of Injection	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Primary Course . . .	642	555	586	561	524
Booster Doses . . .	758	752	514	366	389

(d) **Poliomyelitis.** The administration of Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine has greatly eased the burden of seeing that the degree of immunity against this disease is kept at a high level. The vaccine is given at the sixth, seventh and eighth months of the child's life, and during the time that this report covers, 128 (92) children born in this particular period completed the primary course while 823 (400) children born during the previous year were given similar protection.

As was mentioned in my Annual Report for 1963, all Schools in the Borough of Basingstoke were visited during the Summer Term and 585 (366) children in their first years at school were given booster doses. (The figures in brackets correspond to the equivalent time mentioned in my last report).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

General Health Services

The District Health Sub-Committee continues to provide a most useful opportunity for discussion of matters which, though the responsibility of the County Council, nevertheless arouse considerable interest locally. Furthermore, intimate knowledge of local conditions is frequently of help in advising the higher authority. The welfare of infants, old people and the mentally and physically handicapped are cases in point.

I wish to pay tribute to the many voluntary workers who help out at infant welfare and other clinics. Their services are invaluable.

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil continue to be distributed largely by the W.V.S. at their Centre at 46 Church Street. These foods are also distributed at Bramblys Grange Welfare Clinic, Basingstoke Co-operative Society Ltd., Soper Grove and 390 Worting Road, Basingstoke.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting

The upward trend of attendances at the Clinics which reversed last year due to the very cold winter, continued to climb again in 1964, and the figure of 13,689 indicating the total number of visits paid was an increase of over 28% on the preceding year. Until the General Practitioners decide whether they want to conduct their own Child Clinics, these figures are bound to rise. Although this report covers the time up to the end of 1964, I am happy to report that at the time of writing I am able to state that the Oakridge Clinic which has taken many years to set up, is finally a reality. This is the first of many I hope that will be set up even if only as a temporary measure until the future pattern of health services is established.

Year	Bramblys Grange		South Ham		Elmwood Way		Kempshott		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D
1964	851	6501	602	4287	230	1390	327	1509	2010	13,689
1963	773	4845	407	3085	302	1289	267	1454	1748	10,673
1962	851	5305	335	3143	120	1229	328	1934	1638	11,611
1961	825	5346	286	2101	105	793	346	2221	1562	10,461
1960	817	4565	227	1592	120	740	206	2265	1370	8,603

A — Total No. of children who attend.

C — Totals of A

B — Total No. of attendances by the child. D — Totals of B

Clinic	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Friday	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Bramblys Grange			X _A	X _{AB}			X _A	X _A
South Ham . .		X _A				X _{AC}		
Kempshott . .			X _A					
Elmwood Way .		X _A						

A — signifies Doctor in attendance.

B — signifies 1st Tuesday in month only.

C — signifies 2nd and 4th Wednesdays only.

The Health Visitors are notified of all births to "Borough Mothers" wherever they may occur. They visit the home and offer help and advice, and the attachment of a number of Health Visitors to General Practitioners means a closer link and effective liaison with him, which should benefit the mother.

District Nursing

The following table shows the number of cases attended and visits paid by the General Nurses and Midwives.

Year	Midwifery		General Nursing	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
1964	218	3868	369	8117
1963	194	3786	388	8077
1962	164	4842	350	7810
1961	171	3107	354	6378
1960	210	4445	285	6804
1959	115	2090	358	7504

Home Help Service

Year	No. of Applications Received and Investigated	No. not requiring Assistance	Advance bookings at end of the year
1964	144	37	7
1963	148	26	9
1962	150	36	4
1961	142	31	11

Origin of Notification

Year	Family Doctor	Almoner	District Nurse/Midwife	Health Visitor	Children's Officer	Welfare Officer	Nat. Asst. Board	Other	Total
1964	80	24	20	6	—	3	2	9	144
1963	93	13	24	3	1	5	1	8	148
1962	91	8	25	7	—	8	—	11	150
1961	88	15	16	4	—	4	5	10	142

<i>Type of Case</i>		1964	1963	1962	1961
Short Term	Maternity . . .	35	34	47	38
	General Sickness . . .	8	14	21	13
	Post Hospital . . .	9	13	17	16
	Child Care . . .	1	1	—	2
	Special . . .	—	—	2	—
Long Term	Chronic Sickness . . .	18	13	23	18
	Aged Sickness . . .	156	148	110	106
	Aged Infirm . . .				
	Tuberculosis . . .	1	1	1	1
	Special . . .	2	1	—	2
Total Number of cases assisted . . .		230	225	221	196

	1964	1963	1962	1961
Number of cases completed	98	100	113	89
Number of Home Helpers in Register at end of year	43	46	45	41
Number of cases paying				
Full cost	60	69	69	65
According to Scale	48	32	43	26
Minimum Charge	122	123	108	105
Special	—	1	—	—
Total	230	225	220	196

Day Nursery

The rapid growth in the town is reflected in the demand for day nurseries. An initial inspection is carried out by the Health and Fire Departments regarding the suitability of the premises and periodic inspections are undertaken by Health Visitors to see that conditions of registration are complied with. One of the inadequacies of this service at present, is the location of these nurseries at some distance from the main centres of work. A number of factories have given some thought to furthering their own schemes, but as yet no plans are forthcoming.

Year	Number of Nurseries	Number of Children Permitted
1964	11	176
1963	9	150
1962	7	81
1961	4	61

Old People's Welfare

I am grateful to Mr. Dean, Senior Area Welfare Officer, for the following Annual Statistics for the Borough:

Visits, Applications and Admissions to Welfare (Part III) Accommodation:

Year	Visits	Applications	Admission	Section 47
1964	157	18	20	—
1963	214	16	18	3
1962	108	20	13	1
1961	113	21	14	—
1960	56	19	15	—

Investigations made and referred to:

Medical Officer of Health	—	(4)
Home Help	1	(4)
Meals on Wheels	22	(11)
Hospital Bed Service	4	(5)
Forces Association	—	(1)
Housing Department	2	(3)
District Nurse	—	(1)
National Assistance Board	1	(—)
Miscellaneous	21	(28)

Figures in parenthesis refer to years 1963

During the year members of the Visiting Sub-Committee were addressed on the very important subject of "Hypothermia in the Elderly."

The Chiropody Clinics

The demand on the Chiropody Service grew during the year and the increase in the number of clinics which had taken place during the past year was insufficient to meet the demand. Although we increased the number of Clinics by nearly 100 per cent. in 1964, the waiting list is still very long. In an attempt to lessen the travelling involved for the elderly people. the first monthly clinic started at Kempshott in December.

Year	No. of Clinics	Attendances
1964	39	305
1963	23	166
1962	19	144
1961	17	154
1960	17	159

National Assistance Act 1948. Section 47

During the year no applications under this Act were applied for to the Magistrates.

Family Planning Clinic

Patients seen during 1964	1317	(1195)
New Patients	283	(210)
Referred to Clinic by General Practitioners .	83	(59)
Oral Patients	77	(6)

The figures in brackets refer to 1963

The Family Planning Clinic like all others has experienced an increase in its activity and the future may see branch clinics opening in the periphery of the town.

Age Group	Cervical Smear Analysis							
	Up to 34		35-40		41-50		51-60	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
No. of smears taken	9	0	7	7	8	2	3	1
No. of positives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was appreciably below average and the late summer and autumn were drier than is normally expected. The monthly rainfall figures and the annual totals for the five preceding years are as follows:—

January	0.67 in.	July	1.24 in.
February	0.85 „	August	0.86 „
March	4.42 „	September	0.97 „
April	2.55 „	October	1.2 „
May	1.94 „	November	2.07 „
June	3.14 „	December	3.37 „

Total for 1964 — 23.28 ins.

1963	32.36 in.
1962	27.50 „
1961	28.66 „
1960	40.16 „
1959	27.63 „

Water Supply

The Borough is supplied from wells and boreholes in the chalk at West Ham and Woodgarston. All water is chlorinated at the head works before distribution and frequent and regular samples of raw and treated water are subjected to chemical and bacteriological examination in the Company's own laboratory and also from time to time by an independent authority. All samples of treated water therefore were satisfactory for the purposes of public supply.

The quantity supplied was adequate for all purposes and no restrictions of any kind on the use of water were imposed. The distribution system was extended by 9,097 yards of new service mains by the Company in 1964 to meet housing and industrial development within the Borough.

During the year the reconstruction and development of the West Ham pumping station was completed.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following information:

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The construction of the trunk sewer along the Loddon Valley was completed, together with the temporary pumping station and rising main where it crosses the town centre redevelopment area. Further works have been started at the sewage farm on the northern side of Swing Swang Lane, in order to increase the capacity of the farm to deal with the increased flows until such time as the new sewage treatment works at Basing Lodge Farm comes into operation.

The Sewage Treatment Works at Basing Lodge Farm was commenced during the year and steady progress is being maintained.

Work was commenced in October 1964 on the construction of a temporary pumping station, rising main and sewers to take sewage from the Oakridge and Daneshill area until such time as the new treatment works is in operation.

Public Cleansing

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained and materials were salvaged as far as sales warranted. Just under half the refuse was burnt at the destructor to raise steam for sewage pumping. The remainder of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the Rural District Council's tip at Marnel Dell by agreement with the R.D.C.

Public highways and footpaths were cleansed by mechanical and hand sweeping. A new suction road sweeper was delivered in September.

Cesspool emptying was continued as a rechargeable service at a flat rate, which does not represent the full cost to the Council.

HOUSING

I am indebted to the Borough Architect for the following information:

During the year 1964 the following new dwelling-houses were completed:

'Borough' Built

	1964	1963	1962	1961
Traditional Type Houses .	178	281	305	103
Traditional Type Flats .	146	86	45	43
Traditional Type Bungalows .	5	9	19	16
Maisonettes	20	80	—	—
	<hr/> 349	<hr/> 456	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 162

'Group' Built

Traditional Type Houses .	434	16	—	—
Traditional Type Bungalows .	17	6	—	—
	<hr/> 451	<hr/> 22	<hr/> —	<hr/> —

Privately Built

Houses	60	81	200	226
Flats	23	52	—	—
	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 226

Housing Associations	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
TOTAL	<hr/>883	<hr/>611	<hr/>569	<hr/>392

At the 31st December, 1964, dwellings under construction were:—

Borough Council.	Nil	349	635	565
Development Group	307	460	Nil	Nil
Private Enterprise	116	52	86	103
Housing Associations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	<hr/>423	<hr/>861	<hr/>721	<hr/>668

During the past year, the redevelopment areas of Sandys Close and Bolton Crescent at South Ham, comprising 97 dwellings, have been completed. The forecast of completions by the Development Group during 1965 is approximately 1,000 dwellings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(1) Inspection of Food

In addition to the normal food inspections made at many retail shops in the Borough, the opening during the year of a large distribution factory has resulted in a considerable increase in food inspection duties. This is reflected in the amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year, namely, 5 tons, 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. in comparison with the 1963 figure of 14 cwt. 17 lbs.

(2) Supervision of Food

Food Complaints

During the year the Department dealt with 56 complaints from members of the public concerning purchases of food. These complaints receive thorough investigation and interviews with retail traders, wholesalers and often manufacturers, in an endeavour to discover the reason why these foods were not sold in a fit and hygienic condition.

Frequently it is necessary to have a detailed examination of these foods carried out either by the Public Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory Service. This information is of great assistance to the Health Committee in deciding the appropriate action to be taken.

Legal Proceedings in connection with offences under Food and Drugs Act 1955

A milk distributor was fined £5 with £2.2.0. costs for selling a bottle of milk containing iron filings.

A bakery firm was fined £10 with £3.3.0. costs for selling a sausage roll containing a paper label.

A food retailer was fined £10 with £7.7.0. costs for selling a ham roll unfit for human consumption.

A milk distributor was fined £10 with £4 costs for selling a carton of milk containing discoloured matter.

A food manufacturer was fined £10 with £5.5.0 costs for selling a meat and potato pie containing glass.

A bakery firm was fined £10 with £5.5.0 costs for selling a loaf of bread containing foreign matter.

A food retailer was fined £5 with £4.3.0. costs for selling a steak and kidney pie unfit for human consumption.

A food retailer was fined £10 for selling four pies containing mould.

A milk distributor was fined £15 with £3.18.0. costs for selling a half pint bottle of milk containing foreign matter.

A bakery firm was fined £10 with £3.3.0. costs for selling a jam swiss roll containing mould.

A milk distributor was fined £10 with £3.3.0. costs for selling a pint bottle of milk containing a foreign body.

A food retailer was fined £20 with £12.7.0. costs for selling a jar of peanut butter containing glass.

A bakery firm was fined £25 with £6.6.0. costs for selling a meat pie unfit for human consumption.

Total	Fines	£150. 0. 0.
	Costs	£60. 2. 0.

(3) Sampling of Food

(i) MILK

There remains one H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Establishment in the Borough which is licensed and supervised by the Borough Council, on behalf of the County Council. In addition, 15 retail distributors of milk are licensed on behalf of the County Council in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Five retail premises are registered for the distribution of fresh cream.

The following table shows the designations, numbers and results of milk samples taken during the year:

Types of Milk		Pasteurised	Pasteurised (T.T.)	T.T.	Homogenised	Sterilised	Total
ber of Samples		13	33	15	4	1	66
phatase	Satis. .	12	32	—	4	—	48
	Unsatis.	—	1	—	—	—	1
		1*					1*
ylene Test	Satis. .	12	21	10	4	—	47
	Unsatis.	—	6	3	—	—	9
		1*	6*	2*			9*
idity	Satis.	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Unsatis.	—	—	—	—	—	—
for o. T.B.	Neg. .	—	—	14	—	—	14
	Pos. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
				1*			1*
for ella rtus	Neg. .	—	—	14	—	—	14
	Pos. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
				1*			1*

* Details of Tests not available from Laboratory or Tests declared void

With regard to the six samples of T.T. Pasteurised Milk and three samples of T.T. Milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test and the one sample of T.T. Pasteurised Milk which failed the Phosphatase Test further investigations were made but no reason for the failures could be ascertained. Follow-up samples of these particular milks were found to be satisfactory. In addition, fifteen samples of Raw Milk were examined for *Brucella Abortus* and all except one were reported as negative.

(ii) ICE CREAM

During the year 14 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for analysis, with the following results:

Grade 1	.	.	8	Grade 2	.	.	3
Grade 3	.	.	2	Grade 4	.	.	1

It is pleasing to note from the above results that ice cream samples produced and sold locally were reported in the satisfactory Grades 1 and 2.

The unsatisfactory sample reported within Grade 4 was taken from the van of an itinerant vendor from another town. The manufacturer was contacted concerning this sample in an endeavour to improve the bacteriological quality of the product.

The Borough has only one ice cream manufacturer as the bulk of this commodity is now supplied by the large ice cream manufacturers to local retailers.

(iii) I am grateful to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer for the Hampshire County Council for the following information relating to Food and Drug Sampling during the year 1963/64:

1. During the year ended the 31st March, 1964, 212 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Borough of Basingstoke.

2. Milk Samples

171 samples of milk, including 17 of Channel Islands, were obtained and were generally of good quality. No instances of added water occurred and although eight samples proved to be deficient of fat, six of these were from separate churns of raw milk, included in larger consignments supplied or intended for supply to a wholesale dairy, the average fat content of the whole milk being in each case satisfactory. The remaining two unsatisfactory milk samples were from cartons purchased from a vending machine, being slightly below the minimum limit of 3 per cent. of fat. Further samples from the same source proved satisfactory. The discrepancies were not such as to warrant serious action but the results were made known to the person responsible.

3. Miscellaneous Samples

41 samples of articles other than milk were taken, two being the subject of minor complaints. These concerned sausages and whisky. The pork sausages contained less than the normally expected minimum of 65 per cent. meat, the amount present being 57 per cent., and the sample of whisky contained 1 per cent. excess water beyond the declared proof spirit content of 70°. The manufacturer of the pork sausages and the licensee responsible for the sample of whisky (five other samples being satisfactory) were cautioned. Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer of a bottle of mineral water, following a complaint that the contents appeared to be contaminated with paraffin. Analysis confirmed the allegation and as a result the Company responsible were fined £10 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £3.17s.0d.

4. General

(1) Attention was given to the labelling of pre-packed food and the descriptions of food and drugs generally. No complaints of consequence arose locally but over the County as a whole, a number of representations to packers were necessary in order to secure appropriate amendments to labels which did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

(2) Although not directly under the Food and Drugs Act, proceedings were taken against two retailers in the Borough concerning their failure to mark imported tomatoes with an appropriate indication of origin, these matters being within the County Council's functions as a Food and Drugs Authority. A fine of £2 was imposed in each case. In addition, one of the retailers concerned was fined £15 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £2.11s.0d. in respect of his exposure for sale of imported (Channel Islands) tomatoes with a label describing them as "Local Grown".

Food Premises

A total of 427 visits were made during the year to various food premises. Generally the standard of hygiene of premises was found to be satisfactory. Thirty infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found on inspection but these were of a minor character and were dealt with successfully by informal action.

SUMMARY

Total number of visits to food premises	427
Number of premises where infringements were found	30
Number of preliminary notices served by structural defects	13
Number of verbal notices	17
Number of defects and other infringements remedied	19

B. GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS IN THE BOROUGH

4. Notices

The Health Committee authorised the serving of one Statutory Notice during the year, in accordance with the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936.

122 Informal Notices (written and verbal) were served during the year.

5. Complaints

634 complaints were received and dealt with.

6. Housing Acts, 1957/1961

(a) Unfit Houses

(i) Slum Clearance

Clearance Areas	1
Individual Demolition Orders	—
Closing Orders	—
Undertaking	3

(ii) (a) Houses Demolished — In Clearance Area	14
Not in Clearance Area	3

(b) Unfit Houses Closed	3
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(c) Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	—
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(d) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
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(i) By formal action	32
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(ii) By formal Notice	1
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(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
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(e) Unfit Houses in temporary use under Section 17 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—
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(b) Improvement Grants

During the year a further 23 improvement grants were approved by the Council. It is anticipated that in the very near future legislation will be introduced which will give additional power to local authorities to require owners to provide modern amenities to the older dwellings.

7. Rent Act, 1957

One Application was made by a landlord for the Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair. The tenant's objection to the cancellation, however, was upheld by the Health Committee and the Certificate remained in force.

No applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair were received.

8. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are 10 licensed caravan sites in the Borough upon which 158 caravans are sited. In addition, there is accommodation for 95 caravans on the Corporation's Caravan Site in Attwood Close. This site is proving its worth in providing alternative sites for caravan occupiers who are being displaced from private sites which are now being run down.

9. Rodent Control

296 complaints were received during the year and in this connection 3,273 visits were made. This figure included visits to dwelling houses, sewage farm, schools, agricultural, industrial and business premises.

In all, a total of 3,194 poisoned baits were laid, with 813 complete takes and 1,473 partial takes; therefore it can be assumed that a considerable number of rats and mice were destroyed.

As in the previous years a free service treatment was given to private dwellings. The Health Committee considered the present cost to business premises requiring treatment and decided this should remain at 5/- per hour (minimum charge 5/-).

Treatment of sewer manholes by baiting continued to show satisfactory results. Following the 10% tests of manholes, only six showed evidence of 'takes'. Maintenance treatments were carried out during May and November, when a total of 45 manholes were chosen for treatment. As a result it is very satisfying to report that only 4 complete takes and 19 'part takes' were found.

It is apparent that the use of modern baiting techniques and materials has justified this satisfactory result.

The Council are members of the North Hants Pests Control Committee (previously North Hants Rodent Control Committee), together with representatives from Aldershot Borough, Alton, Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils and the Rural District Councils of Alton, Basingstoke and Hartley Wintney, also Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Meetings are held quarterly in the districts of the constituent authorities, which are attended by Members and Officers of the authorities concerned.

10. Clean Air Act, 1956

An important aspect of the Borough Expansion Scheme has been industrial development which has resulted in the installation of many boilers in the new factories. The correct installation of boilers ensures not only compliance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, but greater efficiency and economy in their functioning.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Memorandum on Chimney Heights has proved very useful in obtaining maximum height for the discharge of flue gases to the atmosphere.

No. of applications received and approved under Section 3	18
No of notifications under Section 3 to instal boilers	4
No. of applications rejected under Section 10 (Chimney Heights)	Nil

In addition to visits made to new premises, on a number of occasions advice was given to management and staff of factory premises with regard to existing boiler installations.

11. Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Two complaints of nuisance from noise and vibration were investigated. In both instances the complaints arose by reason of the offending premises being situated near to private dwelling houses. One complaint concerned noise from maintenance and repairs of contractors machinery. It is hoped that this complaint will be resolved in the near future by the provision of an alternative site for the firm concerned.

The second complaint was in connection with noise and vibration from factory machinery. Many day and night visits were made regarding this nuisance and representations were made to the management concerned. Up to the end of the year this complaint had not been resolved, but it is hoped that this matter will be concluded in a satisfactory manner during 1965.

12. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act, which came into force in May, 1964, provides for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in office and shop premises.

The Borough Council has delegated the responsibility of administration of the Act to the Public Health Department.

All shop and offices premises (with certain exceptions) were required to register with the Local Authority by 31st July, 1964. 759 premises were registered by the Department and 203 inspections were made by the end of the year.

It is anticipated that Regulations will be made during 1965 covering standards for toilet, washing and first aid facilities.

13. Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act, which came into force on 1st January, 1964, requires all Animal Boarding Establishments to be licensed by the Local Authority who may prescribe such conditions to a licence so as to ensure that animals are properly accommodated, fed, protected from contagious disease and fire.

There is one licensed premises registered under this Act in the Borough.

14. Pet Animal Act, 1951

There is one establishment in the Borough licensed in accordance with the provision of this Act for the purpose of securing hygienic and safe conditions, also for the prevention of cruelty to pet animals kept for sale.

15. Factories Act, 1937/1961

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18			
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	116	40	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	30			
Total	164	40	1	—

2. DEFECTS :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	—	—	3	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	3	—

Part VIII

Outwork — Wearing apparel (Making, etc.) 17

16. Drainage

Smoke tests 1

Coloured water tests 2

Systems exposed Nil

17. Infected Rooms and Articles

Rooms disinfected 16

Miscellaneous articles disinfected 2

18. Infestation

(a) Rooms disinfested	59
Bedding disinfested	10 lots
Miscellaneous disinfestations	10

(b) During the year 44 complaints resulting in the destruction of 38 wasps' nests were carried out. The Council has approved that no charge should be made for this service.

(c) The Department continued to give advice regarding the identification and treatment of various types of insect infestation (as distinct from vermin) and this service has been much appreciated by the general public.

19. Table I

Classified Statement of Premises Inspected:

Inspections under the Housing Act	221
Inspections under the Public Health Act	228
Works in progress	2
Re-inspections	320
Rent Act, 1957	1
Food Premises	427
In connection with Infectious Diseases	57
Shops Acts	33
Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	209
Petroleum Act	228
Factories Act	40
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	39
Outworkers	23
Overcrowding	1
Dairies and milk shops	72
Schools	3
Common Lodging House	6
Verminous Premises	21
Drain Tests	10
Moveable Dwellings	185
Ice Cream Premises	13
Watercourses and Water Sampling	56
Clean Air Act, 1956	75
Miscellaneous visits	936
Interviews	1,547
Pest Control	1,621
Total	6,374

20. Table II

Defective Conditions Recorded:

Water Supply—

Provided, improved and repaired	5
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Water Closets—

Defective flushing cisterns	9
Reconstruction and repairs	18

Drains—

Choked drains	26
Defective drains	1
Gullies cleansed and repaired	2
Inspection Chambers repaired	5

Dustbins—

Defective	3
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Dampness—

Defective roofs	14
Defective gutters and rain-water pipes	8

Food Hygiene Regulations—

Food rooms repaired	12
Miscellaneous Infringements	21

General—

Defective, etc., walls and ceilings	37
Defective floors	15
Defective stoves and fireplaces	1
Defective chimneys	3
Defective windows	15
Accumulations	6
Yards repaired and cleansed	1
Smoke nuisances	2
Defective sinks and baths	16
Miscellaneous	36

I should like to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support during the year; also for the co-operation of the Corporation Officers, and for the loyalty and assistance of the Health Department Staff.

C. H. DAVID,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

